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President KIM IL SUNG Makes Korean People Happy, Glorious

The significant 66th birthday of President Kim Il Sung is coming on April 15, at a time when the Korean people, rallying firmly around him, are waging vigorous struggles for the revolution and construction and for the reunification of the country.

Japan-resident Koreans, together with the people in the fatherland, extend with boundless adoration and ardent fidelity the highest honour and the warmest congratulations to the President on this auspicious day.

The birthday of President Kim Il Sung was the most significant event in the thousands-of-years-long history of the nation.

During a half century since the time when the great leader embarked on a long road of revolution in his early days, he has devoted himself entirely to the struggles for freedom and liberation of the working class and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

President Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea and lit the road of the revolution with its rays in the early period of his revolutionary activities. Basing himself on the Juche idea, he put forward the original line of the Korean revolution and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to accomplish the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung advanced a unique line of people's power, founded the DPRK, the genuine fatherland of the Korean people, and strengthened and developed it into a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism through the fierce struggle against the domestic and foreign enemies. He founded the Korean People's Army and brought it up into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by embodying the original idea of self-defence and the unique military line.

The great leader, smashing the desperate resistance of the class enemies, most thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a short span of time in Korea, once a colonial, semi-feudal society, built up the northern half of the Republic into a powerful revolutionary base and laid solid foundations for advancing the Korean revolution to a higher stage.

He led the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism to victory and thus inflicted a shameful defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history, defended the independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation with credit and started U.S. imperialism on the downgrade. Thus he opened a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, a new era of national liberation struggles in colonies.

Not wedded to the existing formulae and experience, President Kim Il Sung carried out the socialist transformation of the relations of production in a matter of 4-5 years after the war and established on his land the most superior socialist system under which there is neither exploitation nor oppression and everything serves the working masses.

In the period following the war which reduced everything to ashes, the great leader advanced the Juche-oriented basic line of economic construction and line of socialist industrialization and wisely led the struggle for their implementation to fulfill the historic task of industrialization only in 14 years. He was the first in history to indicate the new path for the solution of the socialist rural question.

The wise leadership of the President has brought about great changes in all fields, political, economic, ideological, moral, educational and art, and uninterrupted development and prosperity in the DPRK.

All the victories won by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction work are the victory of the great Juche idea originated by the President and the victory of his outstanding and tested art of leadership.

The wise guidance of the great leader encourages the south Korean people to wage a more vigorous struggle for national reunification of the country and for the democratization of the society in defiance of the aggressive and oppressive policy by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi junta, looking up to him the great sun of the nation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all manner of subordination. No nation will tolerate others trampling upon its independence. Even the peoples of capitalist countries claim independence, not to speak of the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries. It is the main trend of our time which no force can check that the world people go in for independence and many countries take the road of independence."

President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, gave a new exposition of all the questions arising in the revolution and construction and propounded a perfect revolutionary ideology, an integral system of idea, theory and method of Juche.

The great Juche idea founded by the great leader is the guiding idea of our era, a new era when the popular masses have emerged as the master of history and carve out their destiny independently and creatively. It is an invincible revolutionary weapon for solving most correctly all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

It is thanks to the outstanding revolutionary ideas of the President with the Juche idea as the essence that the Korean people have won a brilliant victory at every step, exploring a new path for national liberation and class emancipation and for socialist and communist construction.

The great leader put it forth as the supreme principle governing all activities to provide the popular masses with an independent and creative life and has successfully translated this principle into practice, thereby making the life of the people in the northern half the happiest in the world.

In the whole period of his revolutionary activities President Kim Il Sung has been infinitely faithful to the international duty, as well as to the national duty. Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he actively defended and resolutely supported and encouraged the struggle of the communists and revolutionary peoples of all countries against imperialism and for sovereignty, independence and socialism and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the world revolution and the international communist movement.

The road of revolutionary struggles covered by the great leader is, indeed, a history of infinitely fidelity and devoted service to the revolution in which he has devoted his all to the fatherland and the people to the revolutionary cause of the working class; it is a history of the sacred struggle in which he has led the Korean people's cause of national and social liberation and socialist and communist construction to victory through a fierce struggle against all the enemies. It is certainly a great, glorious and brilliant history.

Not until they had in their revolution and construction the great leader in the person of President Kim Il Sung, did the Korean people put an end to the long history of national ordeals in the Japanese imperialists' rule over Korea and enjoy a happy life with the pride of being citizens of a socialist country.

President Kim Il Sung enjoys the deep trust and boundless respect not only of the entire Korean people but of the world revolutionary people for his great feats performed in leading the Korean revolution to victory, pulling through the grim ordeals and for his great contributions to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

As there are the glorious past and today of the Korean people because there is the great leader, so there are a bright morrow of the Korean people, the realization of Korea's reunification and the final victory of the Korean revolution only when the 50 million Korean people advance along the road indicated by the President.

Only a greater victory and brighter future are in store for the Korean people who are waging a vigorous struggle, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

Int'l Juche Institute Formed in Tokyo

The International Institute of the Juche Idea was established on Apr. 9 in Tokyo.

This was declared at its inaugurating conference held at Tokyo Hall.

Over 800 Japanese Jucheists from various parts of Japan participated in the conference.

There were also 10 representatives from 9 countries: Madagascar, Mali, Costa Rica, Mexico, Lebanon, Denmark, Cyprus Bangladesh, and Switzerland.

Vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) also took part in the conference on behalf of a DPRK delegation. The DPRK delegation was refused entry by the Japanese government.

Guest speakers included Prof. Mitsui Tametomo of Tokyo-Toritsu Univ.; Narita Tomomi, ex-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of the Trade Unions in Japan (Sohyo); Ichikawa Makoto, representative of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Iwai Akira, secretary general of the committee.

The keynote speech was titled "Let Us Study and Assimilate the Juche Idea."

The overseas representatives were invited to make speeches. Vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek was also invited to speak.

Received were over 380 congratulatory messages from various organizations and individuals in various parts of Japan and aboard. They included: those from C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, Tokyo Governor Minobe Ryokichi.

The inaugural declaration of the institute and the rule were unanimously adopted.

The conference elected chief director and directors of the institute.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was unanimously approved.

After the conference, a film show and banquet were held at the same place.

The inauguration of the institute reflects the trend of the times to study the Juche idea.

The inauguration of the institute was originally suggested at the "International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" held in Antananarive, September, 1976. Following this the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, last year, decided the establishment of the international organization for the study of the Juche idea and the organizing committee inaugurated.

The International Institue of Juche Philosophy was founded in Magenta, Italy on Mar. 20, 1977. The Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea was founded on Feb. 18, this year.

Latin American Juche Inst. Inaugurated in Costa Rica

(See related articles on page 2)

A grand continental conference for the foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Jucho idea" was held in San Jose.

It was addressed by Prof. and Dr. Gilberto Zapata Isasa, Member of the House of Representatives of Colombia and chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; Lorenzo Guerrero, Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; Prof. Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, director of the philosophical faculty of the Central University of Venezuela; Prof. Manuel Agustin Aguirre, ex-president of the Quito University of Ecuador and honorary chairman of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification: and Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, Chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship.

In his speech Gilberto Zapata Isasa said:

As we live in a new era, we are required to apply revolutionary ideological principles to suit it and possess a guiding theory and method conforming to the reality of this era.

We find its vital points in the Juche idea, which was founded and developed by President Kim Il Sung and is applicable to all countries.

Only through the application of the Juche idea is it possible to find ways for carrying out the tasks arising in different periods of the revolutionary struggle and fulfil them and to formulate strategic and tactical principles for the building of a new society.

Consummated in the Juche idea are the guiding principles, theories and methods for the revolution and construction suited to the demand of our times.

Recalling that short courses and seminars on the Juche idea were held in various Latin American countries, the speaker went on:

Following these facts, we are now proclaiming the foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea."

Lorenzo Guerrero made a speech.

Saying that the Juche idea is an inexhaustible source giving new courage and strength to the people of all countries in the struggle for independence and progress, the speaker stated that he actively supported the foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" and would cooperate in the work for its successful management.

In his speech Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio said: studying the Korean revolution is very important for one to carry out revolution in his country, firmly taking a creative stand.

He stressed that one should deeply study the Juche idea and act strictly guided by it.

In his speech Manuel Agustin Aguirre remarked: for the revolution in our Latin America the theory of the Korean revolution is the most excellent and perfect one that we must study.

Kimilsungism is the common wealth of all the exploited masses fighting for social emancipation.

Noting that the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" is a powerful organisation of unity, cohesion and solidarity of the Latin American people in the struggle for their own complete liberation, he said that they value the foundation of this institute.

Angel Castro Lavarello, in his speech, stressed:

The foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" is a very important event for the Peruvian people in making them the genuine masters of the revolution and for all other Latin American peoples. (KCNA)

KOREA FOCUS

Koreagate

Concluding three days of grilling Pak Tong Son at the U.S. House Ethics Committee, its chief legal counsel Jaworski asserted that despite his repeated denials it has become clear that Pak Tong Son was an agent of Seoul.

Congressional investigations are near getting full details of the illegal influence-peddling operations by the "KCIA" in the United States. Testimonies by Pak are merely corroboration of these investigations. Whatever denial or evasion may not affect the process of the investigations by the American Congress.

Public Hatred for Pak Junta

Congressional investigations began in October, 1976, coinciding with the conclusive evidence of Jimmy Carter's victory in the presidential election partly due to his pledge to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea.

The American mass media's battle with injustice and Congress's commitment to good sense have been a tremendous influence on American politics as a whole. Disclosure of the frameup of the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" led to the Vietnam debacle, and the Watergate case resulted in the resignation of Nixon from presidency. The Pak Tong Son scandal originates in American politics.

Prof. Edwin Reischauer of Harvard University, in his lengthy article contributed to the Christian Science Monitor in July 1976, stated that American aid to Seoul has generated widespread corruption; that no American was happy with the dictatorial Pak junta; that if U.S. forces and nuclear weapons were not withdrawn from south Korea, the U.S. would run the risk of supporting the regime it did not trust and of being involved in war against the will and the best option of the American people and government.

The latest poll by the AP-NBC proves that Prof. Reischauer is entirely right. The poll showed that 61 percent of the Americans favor the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

The U.S. under the past Nixon and Ford Administrations continued to give aid to the dictatorial Pak junta on the ground of the separation of the criticism of Seoul's conduct and the aid to south Korea. Those days Congress took no issue. The outcome was the rampant corruption in south Korea and the unbridled behavior of the dictatorial Pak junta, which in turn led to what is now known as Koreagate or the Pak Tong Son scandal. The sensible American Congress, learning a lesson from this reality, has started to exert a legitimate restraint on the ill-advised policy conduct of the Administration. This is the origin of the Congressional probes into the buy-Capitol-Hill operations by the "KCIA."

Much Shouting But Little Progress?

At present, the Carter Administration is increasing assistance, economic and military, to south Korea under the pretext of the separation of human rights and security issues. This is a variant of the Republican Administrations' plea of separation of criticism of Seoul's conduct and aid to south Korea.

On March 13, Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said he has seen documents showing that high-ranking federal officials know from the beginning of the master plan by south Korea to influence U.S. foreign policy through "money and favors." The member of the Senate Ethics Committee said that he has seen 50 documents—written between 1970 and 1974 with reference back to 1963—exchanged by the FBI, CIA, State Department, Justice Department and even the White House. The Senator said that the south Korean plan was tracked by U.S. intelligence agencies and "the bribers were known, the bribees were known."

The year 1963 was two years after Pak Jung Hi's seizure of puppet power. In other words, immediately after he seized power, Pak Jung Hi launched operations to cultivate American Congressmen in order to win support for his dictatorial junta, keep aid flowing to south Korea and have American forces stay there indefinitely. A very long period of influence-buying operations, indeed!

Needless to say, the U.S. intelligence agencies never failed to note such operations to dispense $700,000 to aides to former President Ford and Congressmen. No doubt, they tracked but ignored the influence peddling operations.

The Fraser panel of the House International Relations Committee released on March 21 secret memos sent by the then FBI Director Hoover to the then Attorney General Mitchell and Special Presidential Assistant Kissinger concerning the influence-peddling operations by the KCIA. That day Mitchell acknowledged seeing the memos.

Then, the Nixon Administration, faced with a series of setbacks in the Vietnam War, had large numbers of south Korean troops fighting shoulder to shoulder with the GI's there. It ought to condone such illegal activities of the "KCIA."

Over the Pak Tong Son scandal, the Pak junta has been forced to make unilateral concessions. They simply demanded an official explanation of the reported tapping of the Blue House by the American CIA, but could no go beyond. Despite the Washington-Seoul agreement on the handling of Pak Tong Son, which does not obligate him to stand before Congress, he has been compelled to testify at Congressional hearings. Former "ambassador" to Washington Kim Dong Jo has had to pledge cooperation in investigations, although he so far refused to do so by virtue of diplomatic privileges.

An Asian proverb goes, "Necessity is a hard master." By whatever means, the Pak junta must retain assistance from the U.S. without which the south Koreans cannot survive. What is emerging from the current investigations of Koreagate is the servile subjugation of the Pak junta to the U.S. and the objectionable connection between Washington and Seoul.

Ex-S. Korean Theological College Rector:
"Anti-Communism" Must Not Be "State Policy" in S. Korea

"*The Third Day*," the organ of the Movement in North America for Democratization of South Korea, carried in November 1977 an article entitled "The Movement in North America for Democratization of South Korea and Its Recollection and Prospect," contributed by Kim Jae Jung, former emeritus rector of "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul, now residing in Canada. "Hanguk Theological College" was established in April, 1940.

This article was also reprinted in "*Fukuinto Sekai*," a journal of conscientious Japanese Christians, in its March issue this year.

Follows a gist of the article.

The author said that the resistance to the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime and the democratic movement, the force opposed to it, were being transfered to the overseas front.

Noting that in March 1969 when the democratic movement overseas was quickening, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique revised the constitutional provision restricting the presidential elections to two terms to allow a third-term election, he said: This was a declaration of dictatorship and another coup d'etat.

He pointed out that in the general elections held in 1971 under the "new constitution," traitor Pak Jung Hi was virtually defeated in the showdown with Kim Dae Jung who ran on the new democratic ticket. He continued:

If Pak Jung Hi were so "democratic" as to step down when he was defeated in the elections, he would not have staged the coup d'etat.

Exposing the "anti-communist" intrigues of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, the author said:

What motivated the Pak Jung Hi regime to declare anti-communism its state policy was:

1) To justify his coup d'etat:

2) To win the trust of some quarters of intellectuals who were apprehensive of communization in view of the confusion and the strengthening of leftist activities, the instability of the people's living and the indigence of economy under the democratic party regime;

3) Need of anti-communist political commitments in introducing foreign capital;

4) Need of a gag to silence the people so that public opinion might not resist the U.S. and Japanese multinational enterprises which, reassured by these commitments, sought fabulous profits and actually reduced south Korea to an economic colony, playing on Pak regime's sore spots;

5) Need of mechanism for suppressing human rights of democratic figures;

6) The value of use as a means for maintaining and consolidating Pak Jung Hi's one-man dictatorship;

7) Incitement of consciousness of confrontation for fixing division, unification meaning Pak Jung Hi's loss of dictatorial power.

It is true that the U.S. multinational enterprises are anti-communist. But they drink the blood of our boys and girls like so much beer. They suck their blood through an unheard-of low pay. If it is anti-communism to dance to their tune, is it not an outright treachery? it appears to be prosperity outwardly, but the real substance is taken away through export.

Even if south Korea needs a state policy, it must not be anti-communism.

Juche Idea Studied on Worldwide Scale

International Seminars Annually Held

Recently a series of international seminars on the Juche idea have been held as the Juche idea has drawn attention as a key factor for the DPRK's emergence as a socialist power.

With the 60th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung as a turning point, studies of the Juche idea began on a worldwide scale. In the preceding period the Juche idea had been studied in the following forms:

(1) The states or ruling party of the countries concerned supported and encouraged the study of the Juche idea as a national task.

(2) Revolutionary organizations and national liberation organizations studied the Juche idea as their guiding principles.

(3) The Juche idea was studied in a bid to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(4) In capitalist countries, scholars, intellectuals, youth and students studied the Juche idea as their own activities.

It was in 1971 that these studies took an international form. The "Seminar on the Creative Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Near and Middle East" was held in Beirut from December 20 to 22, 1971.

The seminar was attended by social scientists, political figures, doctors, professors, responsible men of the press, representatives of study groups of the works of President Kim Il Sung, workers engaged in the publication of the works and many other representatives from various countries who were making deep-going studies of the works of President Kim Il Sung.

"The Seminar on the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of All Africa" was held in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, from December 18 to 20, 1972.

Present at the seminar were responsible personages of the party and government, political figures, public figures, doctors, professors, managing directors and editors-in-chief of press organs, delegates of study groups of the works of President Kim Il Sung and fighting organizations, over 50 in all, and a large number of observers, of 16 countries in Africa, including Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, the Congo, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Algeria, Mauritius, Nigeria, Togo and Dahomey.

The seminar unanimously adopted "Resolution on the Juche Idea and the Revolutionary Struggle of the African People."

The Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea of Middle, Near East and African Region was held in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, from November 19 to 21, 1973 under the sponsorship of the Government of Somalia.

Attending the seminar were government delegations of many countries including Somalia, Sierra Leone, the People's Republic of Yemen, Mauritania and Uganda and delegates of study groups of the works of President Kim Il Sung and of embattled organizations, and prominent political and public figures, doctors, professors and leading personnel of press organs from Dahomey, Syria, the Congo, Tanzania, Mali, Togo, Lebanon and other countries.—more than 300 people including over 60 delegates.

A historic scientific forum on the "Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question in Our Country," a work of President Kim Il Sung, was held between October 2 and 4, 1974 in Lome, the capital of Togo.

The forum was attended by party and government delegations of the Sudan and Sierra Leone; government delegations of Togo, Zambia, Somalia, Democratic Yemen, Malagasy, Equatorial Guinea and Dahomey; agricultural delegations of Senegal, the Congo and Iraq; delegations from Mali, Tanzania, Zaire, Upper Volta, Uganda, Cameroon, Egypt, Syria, Gambia, Burundi, Lebanon, Palestine, South West Africa, Zimbabwe, Azania, India, Argentina, Uruguay, France and Finland and members of "study groups of works of President Kim Il Sung," members of parliament, government dignitaries, representatives of embattled organizations and international organizations, doctors, professors and men of the press, over 110 delegates in all.

Besides, over 700 observers attended the forum.

A grand Latin American Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, from October 17 to 18, 1975.

Present at the seminar were many progressive scholars, figures of the political, public and press circles and representatives of groups for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung from 15 Latin American countries including Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Dominica and Nicaragua.

The "International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" was held in Antananarive, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, from September 28 to 30, 1976.

It was attended by party delegations, the government delegations and the delegations of revolutionary organizations, prominent figures of the political, public, academic and press circles from more than 50 countries, and Malagasy cadres and people of various strata—over 1,000 in all. The symposium made public the historical declaration which considers that it is natural to call the revolutionary idea in combination with the august name of President Kim Il Sung. That is Kimilsungism.

The declaration also suggested that founding of an international institute of the study for the Juche idea is an urgent demand and called for holding an international seminar in the DPRK on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung. In response to this call, the International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Pyongyang from September 14 to 17, 1977 with the attendance of 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries and four international organizations. The seminar became the largest one with the participants from 6 continents—Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, North America and Australia.

Attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang from Sep. 14 to 17, 1977

Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka made a speech at the International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea in Antananarive, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from Sep. 28 to 30, 1976.

Korean Wins Gold Medal at Int'l Gymnastic Competitions in USSR

Korean gymnast Kim Gwang Jin won gold medal at the International Gymnastic Competitions held recently in Moscow, according to a report.

He took first place in rings exercise with the highest point of 19.2 by well displaying the skill he had cultivated through his day-to-day training.

Korean boy Kang Gwang Song carried off bronze medal in the same event.

Participating in the competitions were many gymnasts from the DPRK, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and other socialist countries and European countries.

Juche Study Groups Mashrooming Abroad

It is the main trend of the present era that many countries and peoples demand the Juche idea and advance along the road of independence and self-sustenance and against all forms of interference and subjugation.

Many groups have been formed up to now to study the Juche idea... Introduced here are part of them.

* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Faculty of Political Science of Copenhagen University in **Denmark**
* the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Faculty of History of Copenhagen University in **Denmark**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Department for Planning Studies in the Academy of Art and Architecture in Copenhagen, **Denmark**
* the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Latin American students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Mauritius students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Berlin**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **West Berlin**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" **of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association**
* the "Group for Study of Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung" of students at Uppsala University in **Sweden**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Oriental Languages and Literature Faculty of Stockholm University in **Sweden**
* the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the African students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Austria**
* the "Group for Study of the Works and History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Latin-American students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the LatinAmerican students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **West Germany**
* the "Group for Study of the Ideas of President Kim Il Sung" **of the Sudan**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Sierra Leone**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Asian and African students in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of Philosophy of Revolutionary Ideas of President Kim Il Sung" **of the Union of African Students Associations in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the African national liberation movement organizations in Cairo**
* the "Student Committee for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **in the Near and Middle East**
* the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Palestine in the Near and Middle East**
* the "Group for Study of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq**
* the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Palestinian women in the United Arab Republic**
* the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Dominican students studying in Europe**
* the "Committee for Translating and Publishing Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" in **Lebanon**
* the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Mauritius-Korea Friendship Association**
* the "Group for Study and Embodiment of Works and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **the South West African People's Organization in Zambia**
* the "Group for Study of the Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Asian, African and LatinAmerican students in Belgium**
* the "Group for Study of Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of African students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of Works and Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of African students studying in Europe**
* the "Group of Africans for Studying the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of African students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Ecuadorian youth**
* the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Zambia-Korea Youth Friendship Association**
* the "Group for Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" in **Helsinki**
* the "Group for Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" in **Tampere, Finland**
* the "Group for Academic Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" in **Nigeria**
* the "Group for Study of the History of Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Africans in Europe**
* the "Committee for Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the Palestinians in Alexandria**
* the "Society for Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" **of Japanese scholars**
* the "Group for Study of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **in the Congo**
* the "National Council of the Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" **in Japan**
* the "Liaison Council of the Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" **of Japanese youth**
* the "Centre for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Peru**
* the "Group for the Study of the History of the Revolutionary Struggle and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Latin American students studying in Europe**
* the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" **of the Finland-Korea Association**
* the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Chileans in Algeria**
* the "**African Students**' Group for Study of the Revolutionary Philosophy of Comrade Kim Il Sung"
* the "Study Group of the Works and the History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of the South West African People's Organization**
* the "Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Europe**
* the "Lebanese Group for Studying Kimilsungism" in **Lebanon**
* the "U.S.-Juche Study Group"
* the **Lahore, Pakistan**, "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism"
* the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in **Paris**
* the "Group for the Study of the Immortal Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Zimbabwean students studying at the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone in Freetown**
* the **Burundi** "Group for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works"
* the "**Lebanese Women's** Group for the Study of Kimilsungism"
* the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" **of the Lahore, Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association**
* the "Committee of **Lebanese intellectuals** for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung"
* the **Lahore, Pakistan** "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism"
* the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" **of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association**
* the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" **of Freetown College of Sierra Leone University**
* the "Group for the Study of Great Kimilsungism" **of Sierra Leone Albert-Academy Middle School**
* the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Sierra Leone**
* **Japanese Youth** Society for Study of Juche Idea
* the "Centre for Studying the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Guyana**
* the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in **Lebanon**
* the "Studying and Publishing Committee of the Works of the Great Leader Kim Il Sung" in **Cyprus**
* the "Study Group of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in **Denmark**

Continental Conference Held to Found Latin American Juche Institute

"Historical Significance Of Juche Idea"

Report by Dr. Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Executive of Costa Rica Socialist Party

The Juche idea is a revolutionary and scientific idea that guarantees the victory of revolution and construction in each country, stressed the reporter at the Latin American Continental Conference for the Foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" held in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica.

Delivering a report at the conference under the title "The Historical Significance of the Juche Idea," Prof. and Dr. Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said: The Juche idea which reflects the demand of our times stimulates development in all spheres, political, ideological, economic, cultural, etc.

He continued:

The historical experiences of the Korean revolution and the revolution in other countries of the world which have developed under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence lead us to the conclusion that a revolutionary advance is possible only when we possess a correct idea that lights the path of revolutionary development towards a new society.

The great Juche idea enables the popular masses to display their knowledge and experiences and all their creative ingenuity, conscious of their being the masters of the revolutions in their respective countries.

It is an integral system of idea, theory and method, which guides the popular masses to participate in the revolution and construction, as a master should.

Only by correctly applying it can each national state shape a line suited to the realities of the country, adhering to an independent and creative stand.

President Kim Il Sung has taught: "To establish Juche means holding fast to the principle of solving for oneself all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country, and mainly by one's own efforts."

The revolutionary struggle and constructive work are carried on and steadily developed in depth according to the specific conditions of each country. Hence the necessity of each country solving its problems independently and creatively.

For this, flunkeyism, dogmatism and national nihilism must be opposed, and we can do this only by strictly relying on the Juche idea. This enables us to firmly maintain independence and creativeness.

The Juche idea teaches us that each country can contribute to the world revolution by successfully fulfilling its own revolution.

It demands we participate in the world revolution, too, with the attitude of a master, while laying emphasis on the revolution of our own country in theory and practice.

The victory of the world revolution is achieved through the victory of the revolution in each country. Therefore, to hasten the victory of the world revolution, the independence of each people must be guaranteed and the revolution and construction be successfully promoted in each country.

The reporter stressed:

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, on the basis of his analysis and review of the historical experiences of the past revolutionary movement, is a banner of struggle for revolution and construction and a scientific and revolutionary idea that agree with the demand of our times.

The judiciousness of the Juche idea has been verified by the practice of the Korean revolution and it constitutes an important contribution to the development of the world revolution. The Juche idea has today a great influence upon the peoples of other countries.

In Latin America, too, an ever increasing number of people study the Juche idea. Moreover, our revolutionary struggle is gaining momentum, guided by the Juche idea. We feel more keenly the necessity of deepening its study. For this reason the representatives of major organizations of the continent have gathered here in Costa Rica today to hold the Latin American Continental Conference for the Foundation of the Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea."

Long live the Juche idea!

Long live the world revolution!

Inaugural Declaration

The Continental Conference for the Foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" held in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, adopted an inaugural declaration on February 18, according to a report.

The declaration said:

The Conference for the Foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" was held in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, on February 18, 1978, amid the great expectation and support of the people who are advancing for genuine independence.

The inaugural conference was attended by delegates of many Latin American countries and prominent figures of political, cultural, trade union, student, journalist and mass organisations of Costa Rica.

The conference introduced the great successes achieved at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang and discussed the question of organising the work for studying and disseminating the Juche idea on a continental scale.

The attendants of the conference stressed that ours is an era of independence when the exploited and oppressed people have turned out to smash all forms of subjugation and chains and hew out their destiny independently and creatively.

In Latin America, too, the people's desire for independence is rising as never before and the struggle against subjugation going on dynamically.

The attendants of the conference said that the Juche idea reflecting such demand of the era is a guiding idea which brightly illumines the road of revolution and construction.

The great Juche idea is a scientific theory which gives a correct answer to the ideological, theoretical and methodological questions raised by the era of independence and a revolutionary banner which makes it possible to triumphantly explore the road of national, class and human liberation.

The attendants of the conference solemnly declare the foundation of the "Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" which will conduct on a continental scale the work for studying and disseminating the Juche idea in conformity with the desire and demand of the people advocating independence, as decided at the Latin American Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Lima, the capital of Peru, in 1975.

We are convinced that the foundation of this institute will be a decisive advance in the work for deepening the study of the Juche idea and embodying it in the practical activities of the revolutionary struggle on our continent and encourage the struggle of the Latin American people for complete independence, economic self-reliance and the building of a new society.

We manifest the firm determination to carry out with honour the task for strengthening the activities of the institute, making a deep study of the great Juche idea and successfully carrying it into practice to live up to the expectation of the Latin American people.

We send a message of support and solidarity to the Latin American people who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and fascist dictatorship and for national independence and sovereignty, democratic freedom and building of a new society.

We denounce the criminal "two Korea" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet government to perpetuate the split of Korea and their war preparations.

We express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Only victory and glory are in store for the people who fight and advance under the banner of independence.

Let us vigorously fight in unity for the building of a world free from exploitation and subjugation, holding aloft the banner of the great Juche idea.

Long live the Juche idea!

180th Repatriation Ship Reaches Chongjin

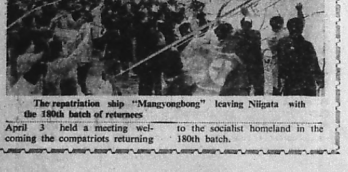
The 180th batch of Korean citizens returning to the socialist homeland from Japan along the sea route of repatriation opened by President Kim Il Sung arrived in Chongjin in North Hamgyong Province in the DPRK on April 2 by the repatriation ship "Mangyongbong."

The returnees were warmly met by Han Byong Hwa, Kim Hyong Sam and other personages concerned and a large number of working people and students in Chongjin.

The repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" arrived in Niigata on the morning of March 29 and left there on the afternoon of March 31.

On the evening of March 29 the head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society arranged a banquet on board the repatriation ship.

Citizens in Chongjin on April 3 held a meeting welcoming the compatriots returning to the socialist homeland in the 180th batch.



The repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" leaving Niigata with the 180th batch of returnees

"Unification Church" KCIA's Trojan Horse

It was disclosed on March 22 at the open hearings at the U.S. House of representatives that the "unification church" was organized as an anti-communist conspiracy organization early in the 1960's by the KCIA.

Before 1960, Moon Sun Myong won ill fame in the northern half, arrested by the authorities for sexually assaulting women believers and fled to south Korea during the Korean War, and founded the "unification church" in 1954. "Tong-a Ilbo" (July 7, 1955) reported that case under the heading "Women Raped as Demeanor of God's Son; Acts of Moon, Founder of the Unification Church, Draw Attention."

It was after the Pak Jung Hi junta was rigged up and the KCIA established in 1961 that the unification church was registered as a public organization in south Korea (1963) with him obtained citizenship, and rapidly expanded its influence.

In an article carried in the No. 56 issue of its organ "Songyak Chubo" in February 1966 the "unification church" wrote that the interest of the KCIA in the church was growing and the Seoul "government" would accept the "principle of the unification church."

In Japan, Moon's "unification church" is known as the "movement for principle," or "Genrikyo." Ex-Prime Minister Kishi and other right-wing politicians here worked hand in glove with the "unification church."

The "unification church" has depraved young people with its swindles and reactionary "creed."

There are not a few instances in which the church incited young people to fanatic acts through its evangelization, making it impossible for them to return to society.

Things have come to such a pass that those who were deprived of their children by the "movement for principle" of the "unification church" formed "the association of parents of victims to the movement for principle."

An investigation conducted by the association revealed an alarming fact: 3 were dead, 31 missing, 61 had their health injured and 49 were mentally deranged.

In 1975 the "unification church" brought 1,810 young couples from various countries into Seoul and held a group wedding ceremony.

If the "unification church" was not affiliated with the KCIA, it would have been impossible to openly hold such anti-social function in south Korea under the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The "unification church" has been enjoying the active support of Japan's successive prime ministers and Cabinet members, pro-Seoul Dietmen and "anti-communist" members of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, since it was founded in this country in 1968 with the backing of Kishi Nobusuke and Sasagawa Ryoichi, an ultra-rightist magnate.

With the backing of the Japanese ruling circles and the Pak Jung Hi junta, general meetings of the "world anti-communist league" were held in Tokyo and Kyoto in September, 1970, which received messages from then Prime Minister Sato and the Financial Minister Fukuda.

Around 1970, the headquarters of the "movement for principle" was located at the house of Kishi Nobusuke in Tokyo. Quite a few Japanese politicians were listed in the "movement for principle."

The "unification church" has connections with Prime Minister Fukuda.

Ishibashi Masashi, then Secretary General of the Japan Socialist Party, exposed that Fukuda attended the first "Day of Hope Dinner" arranged by Moon Sun Myong at the Imperial Hotel on May 7, 1974 when he was serving as Financial Minister under the Tanaka Cabinet, and said in his greetings that the Asian people should have a great leader like Moon Sun Myong. He and Moon embraced each other after his speech.

In reply to Ishibashi's speech, Prime Minister Fukuda said that he attended Moon Sun Myong's meeting as he was called a great Christian. Fukuda said: Moon Sun Myong is founder of a new-born religion: Christianity is essentially based on the spirit of human love, therefore, Moon Sun Myong's idea is shared by Fukuda who places solidarity and cooperation above everything.

There are some instances illustrating Fukuda's deep connections with the "unification church" which is equated with the "international anti-communist league."

In this message to the general meeting of the "WACL" held in May, 1970 in Tokyo, Fukuda said that there was an invisible 38th parallel line in Japan because we have forces which were trying to put Japan under the control of Marxism.

Former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke is one of pro-Seoul politicians who have something to do with the "international anti-communist league."

He served as a chairman of the promotors committee at the "Japan conference of the "WACL" in September 1970 in Tokyo and as honourary chairman of the executive committee at two "Day of Hope Dinners" in May, 1974 and in December, 1976.

Former Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei also supported the "international anti-communist league."

Tanaka's message was read at a lecture meeting sponsored by the "anti-communist league" on March 24, 1974, after singing the national anthem in unison. In his message, Tanaka said that "he wished the anti-communist league successes in its work to defend freedom." (Shiso Newspaper dated on April 7, 1974)

The "anti-communist league" has connections with members of Fukuda's first cabinet and five parliamentary vice ministers. The then Cabinet members are; Education Minister Kaifu Toshiki, Financial Minister Bo Hideo, Health and Welfare Minister Watanabe Michio, International Trade and Industry Minister Tanaka Tatsuo, Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency Nishimura Eiichi, Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Uno Sosuke, Director-General of the Environment Agency Ishihara Shintaro and Chief Cabinet Secretary Sonoda Sunao. The Parliamentary vice ministers are Matsunaga Hikaru, Ishii Hajime, Watanuki Tamisuke and Kokuba Kosho.

Uno Sosuke, Kaifu Toshiki and Ishihara Shintaro attended as promotions committee members the "international conference against communism" held in September 1970 in Tokyo.

There were Tanaka Tatsuo, Nishimura Eiichi, Ishihara Shintaro and Sonoda Sunao among the guests invited to the "Day of Hope Dinner" given by Moon Sun Myong on May 7, 1974.

Significantly, among them, Ishihara Shintaro has close relations with the "international anti-communist league." He enjoyed all-out support of the league in the 1975 Tokyo Gubernatorial election campaign and went the length of attending its lecture meeting on current affairs in May, 1976, with Kuboki.

Kuboki met Pak Jung Hi at Chongwadae (the Blue House) in August 1970, before the "international conference against communism," and said that he wanted to do everything within his power to carry out to the end the task indicated by Pak Jung Hi. Kuboki leads the "international anti-communist league," which is conducting "anti-communist" propaganda in order to fascitize the Japanese society. He urges pro-Seoul Dietmen to revise the Constitution for the worse.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the "ROK" lobbyists of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party give active support to the maneuverings of the "international anti-communist league."

War criminals, former soldiers and ultra-rightist pro-Seoul lobbyists are included in the league's list of advisers made public in November 1969. Among them are members of the Lower House—Ogawa Hanji, Yamamoto Katsuichi, Otsubo Yasuo, Tsuji Kanichi, Kujiraoka Hyosuke, Chiba Saburo—and members of the Upper House, Tamaki Kazuo, Aoki Kazuo, Genda Minoru and Masuhara Deiikichi.

Dietman Chiba Saburo had this to say: "Rightists are a very small force except for the 'international anti-communist league.' We wish the anti-communist league success in its work and highly praise its work."

Japanese Movie Men Denounce "Inchon"

A number of Japanese directors, actors and actresses, scenario writers and critics issued March 29 a statement demanding cancellation of the plan to produce an "anti-communist" movie "Inchon."

The statement was made public by the Executive Committee of Japan Film Restoration Council after it listed 37 sympathizers in the movie circles including Yamamoto Satsuo, director, and Nakadai Tatsuya, actor, both famous as movie men here.

They strongly denounced the scheme as planned by the "unification church" which clearly is affiliated with the "KCIA." They branded it as designed to depict the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a devish aggressor and praise the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet forces as "liberation forces."

The statement said that it was not permissible for Japanese movie men to join the scheme of the KCIA, "unification church" and "international anti-communist league," tools of the Pak "regime."

According to the Executive Committee, there is an increasing number of signatories and it will announce another statement in the near future.

In his report at the meeting Ho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, said: The anti-communist war movie "Inchon" which the "Toho" company plans to produce, receiving a large sum of money from the "unification church" and the "international anti-communist league" anti-communist conspiracy organizations, is a film full of lies and distortions, which gives a false picture of the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people and depicts U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, as a "benefactor of liberation."

The meeting was addressed by Japanese personages such as Yamamoto Satsuo, noted film director and chairman of the Japan Film Restoration Council, Kataoka Kaoru, scenarist, and Majimi Mikio, vice-chairman of the Joint Struggle Council of the Movie and Theatre Workers Unions of Japan.

On March 31 representatives of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan including Han Myon Gu, vice-Chairman of its Central Standing Committee, went to the head office of the "Toho" company in Tokyo, and strongly demanded it once again give up the plan to produce the anti-communist war film "Inchon" directed against our country.

On the same day, Li Un Jik, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union, and its other representatives went to the "Toho" film studio in Tokyo, and strongly demanded it renounce at once the projected production of the anti-communist war film "Inchon."

Korean Literary, Art Men in Japan

Korean writers and artists in Japan held a meeting in Tokyo March 29, at which they denounced the plan of the Japanese "Toho" company to produce the anti-communist war movie "Inchon" and strongly demanded the immediate renunciation of the plan.

Pak's Diary Shows His Relations With Japan Line

Pak Tong Son, a central figure in the "Koreagate" congressional influence-buying scandal, had curious but profitable dealings with a Japanese shipping magnate, according to a news organization claiming access to Pak's records.

The U.S.-Asia News Service operated by Mun Myong Ja, a south Korean resident of the U.S., said April 2, Pak Tong Son's business diary for 1972 and 1973 indicates the Washington-based south Korean rice dealer met several times with Matsunaga Hisashi, president of Japan Line Ltd., and officials of the Bank of Tokyo and Nomura Securities Co.

Pak Tong Soo has been testifying before the House of Representatives and Senate Ethics Committees on his role in the alleged bribery of U.S. congressmen by the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

According to informed sources in Washington, a south Korean shipping company operated by Pak bought three used 50,000-ton-class tankers from Japan Line at the fairly cheap price of $1-$1.2 million each, plus two used timber carriers at less than market value.

These vessels were later chartered back to Japan Line on quite favorable terms for the south Korean enterprise, the sources said.

According to the news service, Pak's business diary indicates he called on Matsunaga at the Japan Line headquarters in Tokyo in July 1972.

In October that year, Matsunaga went to Seoul and met Chong Ju Yong, president of Hyon Dae Shipbuilding Co., and south Korean entertainers at a party given by Pak, the report says. Pak and Matsunaga discussed the shipping trade, it adds.

In March 1973, Matsunaga went to Seoul twice to talk with Pak, who was visiting south Korea after a long stay in the U.S., the report says.

Pak's records show he saw Matsunaga in Seoul again in May, and concluded with Japan Line Ltd. a contract whose contents have not yet been disclosed, according to the report.

During the same period, Pak had a series of meetings with representatives of the Bank of Tokyo in Washington and Tokyo seeking loans for a land developing company he was operating, the news service said.

In May 1973 Pak met with Kitaura Kiichiro, president of Nomura Securities Co., in Seoul and Tokyo to ask the firm's assistance in obtaining loans for the south Korean shipping firm to buy Japanese tankers, the report said.

These meetings were also attended by a Nomura official identified as Egashira (Egashira Keisuke is a Nomura director), according to Pak's diary as quoted in the report.

Tokyo Kaikan where the headoffice of Japan Line is located. Inset: Pak Tong Son, right and Japan Line president Matsunaga

First Eyewitness Account of Kim Dae Jung Abduction

It was revealed April 4 that the police authorities of Japan had identified one of the men who abducted Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential candidate" on August 8, 1973, just 3 days after the incident but had failed to take any steps to stop him from leaving Haneda Airport 8 days later.

This revelation was made by the two men who happened to witness the abduction when they shared the elevator of Grand Palace Hotel with the abductors and Kim.

A Japan National Police Agency official disclosed April 4 two Japanese had witnessed the abduction of former south Korean "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung at a Tokyo hotel in 1973.

Mitsui Osamu, director of the agency's security bureau, said the two eyewitnesses identified Kim Dong Un, then first secretary at the south Korean embassy in Japan, as one of the abductors when they were shown photos.

Mitsui was answering questions by Hata Yutaka of the United Social Democratic Party of Japan at a meeting of the House of Councillors budget committee.

Kim Dong Un had emerged as a suspect soon after the abduction on August 8, 1973 because his fingerprints were found in Kim Dae Jung's room at the Hotel Grand Palace. But police had never disclosed there were eyewitnesses to the kidnapping.

The diplomat slipped out of Japan shortly afterwards.

Mitsui refused to give the eyewitnesses' names, but Hata identified them as Maruyama Michio of Zeria Shinyaku Kogyo Co. of Tokyo and Toda Joichi, who runs a drugstore at Ishibashi, Tochigi Prefecture.

Hata said the two had told him they happened to take the same elevator in which Kim Dae Jung was taken by several men out of the hotel.

One of the men tried to stop Maruyama and Toda from getting in by stretching his hands, Hata quoted the two as saying. When the two entered anyway, they smelled something like paint thinner in the elevator, they were also quoted as saying.

Hata quoted Maruyama as saying when he was getting out, he heard someone say "I'm going to be killed. Please help."

The two did not report the incident to the police immediately because they thought the men might be gangsters and did not want to be involved, Hata said.

Informed of Kim Dae Jung's abduction on a TV news program later in the day, Maruyama contacted the Metropolitan Police Department to report what he had witnessed, Hata said.

Hata demanded that the two eyewitnesses be summoned to testify before the Diet.

Follows what Toda Joichi told Kyodo News Service.

Toda Joichi who claims to have witnessed the 1973 abduction of Kim Dae Jung, said April 4 that he had heard Kim shout "I'm going to be killed. Please help!" in an elevator of a Tokyo hotel.

He said he and Maruyama Michio had witnessed the kidnapping of the former south Korean opposition "presidential" candidate.

Toda said that he and Maruyama happened to be in the elevator with Kim and his abductors at the Hotel Grand Palace on Aug. 8,1973.

Toda said several men had been with Kim but he did not remember what they looked like except that they were dressed in dark suits and resembled gangsters, he said. The odor of a volatile substance like paint thinner was noticeable in the elevator, he also recalled.

When the men were about to leave the elevator on the first floor, one of them—apparently Kim Dae Jung—shouted, "I'm going to be killed, Please help!"

But Toda did not report the matter to police because he thought all the men were gangsters and did not want to become involved in what he thought was a gang dispute.

He learned it had been a kidnapping case while watching television in the hotel later that same day, Toda said.

Photo shows the corridor in front of Room 2210 of Hotel Grand Palace where Kim was brought by his kidnappers before the abduction was seen.

Choe So Myon; Pak Tong Son in Japan

Noda Satoshi of the Japan Socialist Party charged in the Diet on Mar. 30 that the head of a south Korean "research" group in Tokyo has received considerable funds from the south Korean puppet government for influence-peddling in Japan.

He told the House of Councillors Cabinet Committee of Japan that Choe So Myon, director of the Tokyo "institute for Korean studies," is doing what Pak Tong Son had done in Washington and that his organization has become a "KCIA" base in Japan.

He described Choe So Myong as formerly being known as "Choe Jung Ha" who had been sentenced to death in Seoul for assassinating Chang Dok Jun, then head of the political department of the south Korean "Democratic Party" in 1947. Choe, he continued, escaped from jail during the Korean War, and flew to Japan aboard an American airplane, by disguising himself as a Catholic parish.

He said that the south Korean "government" provided Choe's institute with $25,000 last year and has set aside $20,000 this year for the institute.

This had become known in the south Korea's "national assembly" in November last year, he said and continued:

Kanayama Masahide, former Japanese ambassador to Seoul who runs the joint research center of international relations, had also received $20,000 from the south Korean "government" and is to receive $100,000 this year.

Quoting a member of a south Korean opposition party who questioned the south Korean "government" in the "national assembly" why it was helping Choe when it was known that he was engaged in buying influence in Japan, the socialist man said the Tokyo "institute for Korean studies" and the joint research center of international relations located at the same place and both are reported to be strongholds of "KCIA" in Japan.

He stressed that the murderer and the former ambassador to Seoul received aid south Korean authorities for influence-buying activities. It seemed, he said, that they were assigned a special task from the south Korean "government."

The connection between the Pak Jung Hi junta and Choe So Myon was disclosed by the south Korean opposition member in the "national assembly" in November, last year.

Kim Sang Jin, member of the opposition New Democratic Party on Nov. 17 took issue with the questionable flow of money from Seoul to Choe.

According to Kim Sang Jin, the Seoul authorities gave $25,000 to Choe So Myon, and is planning to give $200,000 in 1978. It was also revealed that they had provided $20,000 to the international problems study institute run by former Japanese ambassador to Seoul, Kaneyama Masahide and is supposed to give $100,000. According to the south Korean daily "Chungang Ilbo" on Nov. 17, the south Korean authorities were unable to give clear answers when assemblymen Kim Sang Jin asked why they should offer a large monetary assistance to Choe So Myon and what were their relations with him.

This story was struck off later.

Otto Passman Indicted

A U.S. federal grand jury investigating the south Korean influence-buying scandal on Capitol Hill March 31 indicted former U.S. Congressman Otto E. Passman on charges of conspiracy, bribery and accepting an illegal gratituity.

The seven-count indictment charged that Passman demanded money from south Korean rice-dealer Pak Tong Son and that he pressured the south Korean "government" to purchase American rice.

The indictment charged that Passman, 77, "did willfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree with Pak Tong Son...to defraud the United States of America."

Pak, who returend to the U.S. from south Korea under a grant of immunity in return for his testimony, was named an unindicted co-conspirator in the grand jury charge.

Passman, who once held veto power over all foreign aid as a House subcommittee chairman, was defeated in a primary reelection bid in 1976. He has consistently denied any illegal or improper conduct in the south Korean influence-buying scandal.

Passman currently is in a Lousiana hospital, reportedly under treatment for exhaustion.

The 26-page indictment alleged that Passman conspired to accept $213,000 from Pak and obtained $98,000.

Washington to Dispatch to S. Korea "Rapid-Reaction Strike Forces"

U.S. President Carter gave Pentagon instructions to organize what he called "rapid-reaction strike forces" which can be dispatched to south Korea the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf and Israel, to defend vital American stakes.

In an article of the U.S. daily *Philadelphia Inquirer* dated on Mar. 30, a high-ranking official of Pentagon was quoted as saying that these forces consist of five to eight army and marine divisions, more than 100,000 strong, and aircraft carriers and tactical air formations of scores of planes.

In his speech at Wake Forest University in Winston Salem, North Carolina, on Mar. 17, Carter said that "We shall continue to work with our friends and allies to strengthen their ability to prevent threats to their interests and ours...The Secretary of Defense at my direction is improving and will maintain quickly-deployable forces—air, land, and sea—to defend our interests throughout the world." U.S. President described Asia and the Middle East as important defense points.

A tentative name, "rapid-reaction strike forces," was already proposed at the National Security Council, and Secretary of Defense Brown has reiterated the necessity of the "special forces" in Congress.

According to an informed source close to the White House, U.S. troops stationed in south Korea will form some part of the "special forces" after the withdrawal.

Pentagon and the White House refused to give details of forces. However, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that the "special forces" include: 1) five to eight army and marine divisions 100,000 strong; 2) one aircraft carrier and one wing (72 war planes) from the Tactical Air Command (TAC) and 3) strategic airlifters for strengthening quick transportation capability.

Meanwhile, the present "quick-reaction strike forces" are headquartered in the MacDill Air Force Base, Tampo, Florida. It is not yet revealed that the headquarter has any relationships with the newly-projected "rapid-reaction strike forces."

These moves of the U.S. administration clearly show that the slogan of "troop pullout" has been used as a trick to reinforce the armed forces and speed up war preparations in south Korea and that the unjust policy pursued by the United States toward the Korean Peninsula since Carter's assumption of office has not changed.

Following these programmes, the U.S. staged a large-scale joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit '78" with the south Korean Pak "regime," with the mobilization of over 110,000 U.S. and south Korean military personnel.

Rodong Sinmun Comments

In connection with the U.S. plan to organize the "rapid-reaction strike forces," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) said in a signed commentary on April 4:

These "forces" would be a military tool for keeping a tight hold permanently on their puppets in the Middle East and Northeast Asia and offensive forces to be mobilized at a moment's notice any time for their aggressive and predatory purposes in these areas. The scheme to organize them once again clearly reveals the heinous colour of U.S. imperialism as the aggressor and plunderer and its invariable nature as a wolf.

It intends to suppress the national liberation struggle with "strength" and attain its aggressive and predatory aim by forming the forces and dispatching them to these areas any moment.

The commentary went on:

Now the U.S. imperialists are further arming the south Korean puppet troops with up-to-date means of war and reinforcing the U.S. troops present in south Korea still further under the pretext of "compensatory measures" for the so-called "U.S. troop pullout."

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists have worked out even an "emergency mobilization plan" to quickly dispatch U.S. armed forces, if a war break out in Korea.

This "plan" made public by U.S Defence Secretary Brown stipulates in detail the scale, time and order and all other military actions of the U.S. air, naval and ground forces to be urgently dispatched to the Korean Peninsula from its surroundings and the U.S. mainland in case of a new emergency in Korea. It is, in fact, a plan for a war of aggression to attack our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists intend to accelerate with greater haste the military preparations to ignite a new war against our Republic at any moment by organizing the new special attacking forces, said the commentary, it warned:

If they continue along the road of a new war of aggression in Korea, they will get nothing good.

They should discontinue the war manoeuvres and get out of south Korea at once, taking along all their aggressor forces in compliance with the demand of our people and the world progressive people.

Minju Choson on U.S. Neutron Bombs

Minju Choson (organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) March 31 in a signed commentary brands the plan of the U.S. to massproduce neutron bombs, a new tactical nuclear weapon, as a grave threat to and provocation against world peace and security.

This plan patently proves that they would unleash even a nuclear war to realize their brigandish design, the commentary remarked, and continued:

They are now speeding up arms reinforcement and nuclear arms buildup, while intensifying war exercises to fully reveal the wolfish nature o aggressor and plunderer.

To realize such criminal aim U.S. imperialism has steadily increased its military spending. For fiscal 1979 it worked out a military budget scaled at 128,400 million dollars, "biggest ever in the history of the United States," and is stepping up the development of such latest weapons of destruction as cruise missiles, submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM).

All this is designed to frighten and dominate other countries by "strength."

The commentary says: They have converted south Korea into one of the biggest nuclear arsenals of the world and stockpiled nuclear weapons around it and resort even to nuclear blackmail against our people.

Pointing to their claim that the development of neutron bombs is "not dangerous" because the bombs do harm only to men but do not destroy buildings or establishments, the commentary said: This is an intolerable insult and challenge to the world peace-loving people.

It recalls that at a recent Geneva disarmament commission meeting socialist countries put forward a draft agreement on banning production, deployment and use of neutron bombs. It stressed:

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the production of mass destruction weapons including neutron bombs.

Aiming

by Chae Jun

Puppet "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" under Pak's War Policy

Another hysteric military din was kicked up in Seoul and other south Korean cities on April 1, the day marking the lapse of 10 years since the criminal "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" was framed up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report. The puppets raised quite a row, driving many young and middle-aged people into a "parade through streets," "shooting contests" and "contests in armed march at the double."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi went to great pains to incite war through his "address" at a "government"-sponsored function in Seoul. In his "address" read on his behalf by the puppet Prime Minister, he let loose a torrent of rubbish in an attempt to justify the crime of his clique in bringing into shape the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" by dragging out young and middle-aged people languishing in poverty. Again trumpeting about the "threat of southward aggression," he cried that these "forces" should be "the vanguard of security" and urged those drafted into them "to be constantly in combat readiness."

This marionette show was another vivid indication of how desperately the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are kicking and screaming to get out of the quandary, finding themselves further isolated, rejected within and without.

Their trite outcry over the "threat of southward aggression" with which they forced young and middle-aged people into a military game and agitated war was intended to justify their frantic war provocation manoeuvres and divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people and thus head off their patriotic advance.

The criminal act of the puppets in kicking up another military row with the mobilisation of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces," a detached force of the puppet army, in the wake of their provocative joint military exercise with the U.S. forces in March glaringly revealed the desperate wriggle of those wretches frightened by the anti-fascist advance of the people.

The puppets are trying to deceive the people with a whole string of lies, but to little avail.

Editorial

U.S. Imperialism Remains Aggressive

President Kim Il Sung stated: "Just as the brutish nature of a wolf cannot change, so the aggressive nature of imperialism can never change." Aggression and war are the constitution and physiology of imperialism. The two are its main job and means of existence.

U.S. imperialism is making desperate efforts to find a way out from its present domestic and international crisis in aggression and war. "Team Sprit '78", a south Korea-U.S. joint maneuver, involving more than 110,000 troops, held last March, is an unmistakable evidence of the unchangeable aggressive nature, wolfish instinct of U.S. imperialism.

In its first months of office, the Carter Administration promised to withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. forces from south Korea in a brief period. As it turned out later, his policy is designed to redeploy and reinforce aggressive forces in accordance with the strategic redeployment of all the U.S. armed forces on a global scale. It is obvious to everybody that the Korean policy of the U.S. remains unchanged at all.

In his recent add ress at Wake Forest University, North Carolina, President Carter revealed the bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism has put forth a new strategy whereby to attempt at a world conquest with the use of "force." They are seeking to maintain their "military presence" in Asia and defend their "military superiority" and "national interests."

As a matter of fact, huge American military forces are stationed in the Asian region, including the 7th Fleet. In particular, large U.S. army, navy and air force troops are deployed in the vicinity of the Korean Peninsula, ready for action in case of a "contingency" there. They are there as "mobile strike forces."

A disquieting fact about the U.S. Asian strategy is that the Americans are planning to use troops of their allies for their own aggressive purposes by deepening the ties with the latter. The Americans are transferring large quantities of weapons to the south Koreans as "compensatory measures" for the withdrawal of GI's from south Korea. A virtual tripartite military alliance has been formed of the U.S., Japan and south Korea, with Japan playing a major role.

All these facts show that Korea is the most important target of Asian aggression by U.S. imperialism. In other words, the Americans are determined to continue their military occupation of south Korea as their colony and military base, while keeping Korea divided as "two Koreas."

They are trying to rationalize their war preparations by clamoring against the non-existent "threat from the north" and referring to the need to maintain the "balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula. Nobody would challenge the fact that "Team Spirit '78" was an armed blackmailing of the south Korean people fighting for democracy and reunification and a vicious maneuver to bolster up the colonial fascist rule of the puppets and perpetuate the division of Korea.

In a bid to mislead the world public, the Carter Administration publicized its commitment to human rights in foreign policy conduct. Self-contradictory enough, the Americans are openly supporting the Pak junta with the worst human rights records on the pretext of the separation of human rights and security issues and on the grounds that the security of south Korea is vital to the interests of the U.S.

While paying lip-service to the call for nuclear disarmament, the Carter Administration is intensifying the testings of nuclear weapons for their modernization and plans the record high defense spending to escalate the arms race.

As a result, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is so explosive that war may break out any moment, definitely a thermonuclear war, since the Americans are considering use of nuclear weapons which are no longer an American monopoly. A new war on the Korean Peninsula would never be profitable for the Americans. The best course of action for them is halting for good all the war preparations, withdrawing from south Korea and leaving the Korean question to the Korean people themselves.

It is self-evident that neither relaxation of tension nor reunification of Korea is possible so long as American forces stay on in Korea.

The aggressive nature of imperialism cannot change. However, the days are gone never to return when imperialism lorded it over the world.

The Carter Administration must pull all the U.S. forces out of south Korea totally and unconditionally.

No force can subdue the Korean people. The Korean people will never tolerate the plot to create "two Koreas."

Chinese, Russian Denunciation Of U.S. War Policy

People's Daily Supports Rodong Sinmun Editorial

The Mar. 31 issue of the Chinese paper "People's Daily" carried the gist of the editorial article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) under the headline "Korean 'Rodong Sinmun' publishes an editorial article and exposes intensified preparations for war by the United States and Pak Jung Hi clique through joint military exercise."

The paper said: The article noted that "U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war" and exposed that the joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique concentrically revealed the craftiness and viciousness of the "double-dealing tactis" of the U.S. imperialists who are engaged in aggression and war.

The paper quoted the article as saying: "The 'peace strategy' peddled by U.S. imperialism is precisely a camouflaged war strategy and its logic of 'peace' precisely a logic of war."

It also quoted the words of the article that Carter's deeds do not agree with his words that he would withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. forces from south Korea and the part of the article denouncing the U.S. imperialists' new war preparations stepped up under the signboard of "troop pullout."

The paper said: The article stated that "U.S. imperialism is the biggest exploiter and plunderer who robs other countries of their wealth and sucks the blood of the people."

The paper quoted the part of the article saying that "U.S. imperialism is the truculent international gendarme who strangles national independence and freedom and obstructs the independent development of other countries."

The article pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are trying to legalize internationally the criminal "two Koreas" plot by combining the trite divide-and-rule tactics with American-style shamelessness and brigandism, said the paper.

The article wrote that "U.S. imperialism is the ferocious strangler of democracy and human rights," the paper noted. And it quoted the part of the article that Carter is more cunning than his predecessors and steps up the policy of aggression on Korea in the most sinister and vicious way.

The paper continued:

The article noted that U.S. imperialism should quit south Korea taking along its troops and all its weapons including the nuclear arms, in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledges, the Japanese reactionary rulers should not follow the U.S. imperialists in their Korean aggression, nor offer the Japanese territory as a military operational base of the U.S. troops, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should not run about recklessly to prolong their days by national split and military adventures.

Noting that "a wolf can never change into a sheep and the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism can not change," the article stated:

"We must further heighten the revolutionary vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a war of aggression and make full preparations to deal an annihilating blow at the aggressors if they dare fall upon us."

U.S. Reinforcements in Asia: Pravda

A recent issue of the Soviet paper "Pravda" carried an article headlined "How Is the United States 'Withdrawing' from Asia?."

It denounced the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Asia.

The paper pointed to the words of U.S. Defence Secretary Brown in Los Angeles some time ago that it was wrong to think the United States would withdraw from Asia and his blare that the strength of the United States in this region would be increased in the 5 years to come.

Recalling that soon after it took over, the present U.S. administration declared that it had a plan to withdraw U.S. ground force from south Korea and Japan should bear a greater share of responsibility for her own "defence" and raise her military and political role, the paper noted: The U.S. press made a noisy advertisement of the so-called "initiative" of the U.S. administration, describing it as a sign of the U.S. readiness to "withdraw" from Asia.

The present U.S. administration chose the policy of having relations with its Asian allies and followers on the basis of the increase of its strength, the paper remarked. It said that the United States laid stress, above all, on Japan, south Korea, Israel and Australia.

The paper continued:

While zealously pushing Japan farther along the road of militarism, the United States demands she play a greater role within the framework of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" and increase the import of its arms to reinforce her combat capacity. There is the rumour that nuclear weapons may be supplied to Japan.

South Korea also is madly hastening war preparations.

Last year the United States announced that it would take its ground force out of south Korea in 5 years. Meanwhile, the U.S. Defence Department is going ahead with a plan to reinforce its air and naval forces in south Korea.

Pointing out that in Asia, the United States not only redeploys but increases military forces, the paper stated: All these go against the fundamental interests of the people and the cause of peace in this vast region of the world.

Increasing Public-Hazard Diseases in S. Korea

Under the cloak of the "high growth of the south Korean economy," the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has been introducing U.S. and Japanese corporations into the so-called industrial complexes in various parts of south Korea. As a result, horrible public-hazard diseases caused by harmful gas and smoke rising from factories, are currently rampant in south Korea. They include south Korean versions of style of "Itai-Itai disease" and "Yokkaichi asthma."

The Ryochon Heavy Chemical Industrial Complex—one of symbols of south Korea's "high economic growth"—is a typical example of a polluted city like Yokkaichi city in Japan.

In this connection, the south Korean daily "Chon-Nam Il-bo" said in its Mar. 20 article: "Since 1969 when the Honam Refined Oil Co. went into operation various kinds of pollutions, including discharge of oil wastes and sulfurous acid gas, have damaged heavily fish-breeding grounds, crops and the people's living.

The Honam Refined Oil Co.—a joint venture of the U.S. Caltex and south Korean Lucky Jaebol—is a major source of pollution in the Ryochon Industrial Complex.

At present, the company is draining more than 3,000 cubic centimetres of waste water into near rivers.

In August, 1972, a red water phenomenon occurred twice in Kwangyang area, South Kyongsang Province, due to the discharge of waste water from this company, and causing 29 million won worth of damage.

Fishermen in the Kwangyang area, so far, have not recieved any compensations and many have been forced to leave their fishing villages.

On three occasions in September, last year, after the Nam-Hae Chemical Co. started its operation, sulfurous acid gas affected 913 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximately one heactre) of farm land in Ryochon, Sungju and Kwangyang district, and its damage reached 310 million won.

In late last year, sulfurous acid gas discharged from the factory swept over 9.6 *chongbo* of forests in Rakpoli, Samil-myon, and Haesari, Sambong-myon, leaving 233 pine-trees and other trees withered up.

In Rakpoli, even the voice of the people can not be heared well because the land is contiguous to the Nam-Hae Chemical Co. Moreover, it is difficult to dry the laundry in the sun and to open the window because of soot, being sent up from the factory.

Especially, an increasing number of inhabitants have been attacked with bronchial pneumonia such as "Yokkaichi asthma," 22,914 people in 13 villages 13 kilometre from the Ryochon Industrial Complex are suffering from bronchial diseases because of soot and harmful smoke being sent out from the factory.

A horrible public-hazard diesase such as Japanese "Minamata disease" has broken out in south Korea.

An investigation by the south Korean authorities conducted in Nov. 3, last year revealed that rice and vegetables produced on 15 open fields in Ulsan and Kimhae, South Kyongsang Province contained a large quantity of cadmium, zinc, copper and mercury.

Sexivalent Chrome Disease

Also, there is an increasing cases of public-hazard disease due to sexivalent chrome (one of the most horrible public-hazard diseases.) This finding was made by a clinical survery of the national institute of health of Kyongbuk University, Seoul, conducted from 1976 to the end of last year. They examined a total number of 80 gilders working in 2 factories which handle sexivalent chrome. (south Korean daily "Mae-Il Sinmun, Mar. 26, 1978)

One factory (A) has some ventilation facilities and the other (B) has not any ventilation facilities. At factory A 64.9 per cent of the examinees are afflicted with some kinds of diseases, and 76.5 per cent in factory B.

Especially, 50 per cent of the cases are found at nasal cativies of the patients, which is due to sexivalent chrome.

Piles of drums of oil waste and scraps on the south Korean seashore

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